

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

The title of the invention has been objected to as not being descriptive; Claims 1 and 2 have been objected to as containing informalities; Claims 1 and 2 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Phillips and Claims 3-11 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Phillips in view of Palazzetti et al. New Claim 12 has been added and thus, Claims 1-12 remain active.

Considering first then the Examiner's objection to the title, such has now been amended for closer compliance with U.S. patent practice and procedure.

Considering next then the Examiner's objection to Claims 1 and 2, Applicants note that the term "machining" is used in the sense as described in the present application at page 3, lines 8-15. In addition, Applicants have now amended the claims which include this limitation so as to instead indicate that the other ring member is provided at a position opposed to the stator with a face to be detected and is formed directly for use as a rotor of the resolver, so that the rotor is integrally formed on the other ring member. In addition, it is to be noted that Claim 2 has now been amended for closer compliance with U.S. patent practice and procedure.

Next considering then the rejection of Claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Phillips, it is to be noted that the present invention is characterized by claiming a rotor of a resolver which is integrally formed with an outer ring member or an inner ring member. To the contrary, in Phillips, the portion to be detected is not integrally formed with bearing 16a, 16b but is instead formed on the input shaft 12 as an eccentric 18. Further, Phillips contains no teaching or disclosure, nor do any of the other references of record, that the portion to be detected of the resolver is integrally formed with the inner ring member or

the outer ring member of the antifriction bearing. In the present invention, the above-mentioned characters and characteristics make it possible to incorporate the resolver into the antifriction bearing and to provide the antifriction bearing with the function of detecting rotation. In view of the foregoing deficiencies of Phillips and the remaining references of record, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 1 and 2 patentably define over the prior art of record.

Considering next then the rejection of Claims 3-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Phillips in view of Palazzetti et al., it is respectfully submitted that Palazzetti et al. fails to rectify the deficiencies noted hereinabove with regard to Claim 1. It is further noted that the notch T of Palazzetti et al. is disclosed as being in the form of a key groove, and is therefore clearly not in the form of a flat portion formed in the circumference of the rotor as recited in Claim 3. It is therefore submitted that each of Claims 3-11 also merit indication of allowability.

Applicants note that new Claim 12 has been added further to find the structure of the stator of the resolver. Insofar as the review of the prior art of record fails to indicate a teaching or disclosure of the limitation of Claim 12, it is submitted that such claim also merits indication of allowability.

In view of the foregoing, an early and favorable Office Action is believed to be in order and the same is hereby respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

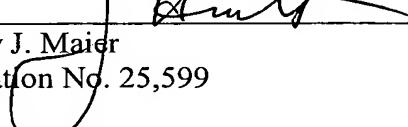
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